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CERAMBYCIDAE FROM MEXICO AND SOUTHWESTERN ^{UNIVERSITY OF THE} UNITED STATES

By E. GORTON LINSLEY¹

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In the course of identifying some Cerambycidae in the ^{UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS} collections of the American Museum of Natural History and the California Academy of Sciences, the following forms, apparently undescribed, were encountered.

Euderces fenyasi Linsley, new species

Female: Form small, ant-like; integument black or piceous, antennae somewhat rufo-piceous; pubescence sparse, long, erect, except for a dense patch of white pubescence on sides of mesothorax and metasternum; eburneus fascia of elytra near basal one-third, transverse, straight, not attaining suture or lateral margin. *Head* densely, shallowly, somewhat striate-punctate; antennae reaching to middle of elytra, third segment without trace of an apical spine. *Pronotum* longer than broad, apex nearly as wide as sides at middle, surface densely longitudinally striate, sparsely clothed with erect hairs; disc somewhat granulate posteriorly. *Elytra* two and one-half times as long as basal width, sides narrowed slightly at middle, widest at apical one-third; surface coarsely punctate over basal two-thirds, disk strongly depressed at middle, moderately so anteriorly, convex over apical one-third and finely densely denticulate punctate, thinly clothed with long erect hairs; apices conjointly rounded, unarmed. *Legs* moderately short, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long erect hairs; femora clavate, posterior pair attaining elytral apices. *Abdomen* shining, very sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long suberect hairs; fifth sternite rounded at apex. Length, 3.5 mm.

Holotype female and one paratype female from Cuernavaca, Mexico, June (A. Fenyas) (Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.). The paratype is slightly larger (4 mm.) and darker than the holotype.

This small blackish species may be recognized by the sculpturing and the straight transverse eburneous fascia of the elytra. It belongs to *Euderces* s.str. with the antennae and elytral apices unarmed.

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Euderces picipes occidentalis Linsley, new subspecies

Form of *E. picipes picipes*, but a little smaller; integument reddish to rufo-testaceous, abdomen and apex of elytra piceous or black. Length, 5-6.5 mm.

Holotype male and allotype female from Fedor, Texas (Birkman) (Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.). Additional material at hand is from Dallas, Texas, without further data, and from Latimer Co., Oklahoma, June 10, 1931 (R. D. Burd).

In size and coloration this subspecies approaches *E. reichei* LeConte, which occurs in the same area. It may be distinguished at once, however, by the striate pronotum and oblique ivory fasciae of the elytra. It also resembles closely *E. pini* (Olivier) but differs by having the dorsal and ventral lobes of the eye connected by a line, the pronotum not constricted anteriorly and the striae extending to the apical margin which is narrowly elevated, the abdomen with the first sternite densely pubescent, and the elytra without an oblique, pubescent scar on apical dark area.

In the range of *E. picipes picipes* (Fabricius) occasional pale individuals occur with the basal half of the elytra brown (9 specimens of 392 at hand are of this type), but the prothorax is black or piceous. Examples from Kansas superficially resemble this pale variety, but usually have the pronotum or prosternum or both more or less reddish, approaching the subspecies *occidentalis*.

Tragidion dichromaticum Linsley, new species

Male: Form elongate, slender; integument brown, antennae, pronotum and elytra more or less reddish-brown; pubescence fine short brownish, longer on face, cheeks and prosternum, with brilliant bluish reflections on posterior tibiae, less conspicuously so on dorsal calluses of pronotum. *Head* finely densely punctate; antennal tubercles prominent; antennae twelve-segmented, exceeding elytral apices by six segments, segments three to seven carinate externally at apex, the carina produced as a spine, twelfth segment less than one-fourth shorter than eleventh, filiform, apex arcuate. *Pronotum* less than one and one-fourth times as wide as long, surface moderately finely, very densely punctate, lateral tubercle with apex subacute, disk with a broad, arcuate dorsal callus extending from base to apical one-third and more or less joined posteriorly to a median longitudinal basal callus, calluses minutely punctate, pubescence not concealing surface; *prosternum* moderately finely, closely punctate, anterior margin very finely punctate; *metasternum* finely punctate, uniformly clothed with suberect pubescence. *Elytra* about three times as long as broad, base not wider than pronotum across tubercles; surface finely densely punctate, densely clothed with short, fine, appressed yellowish pubescence; disk with three longitudinal costae; apices obliquely truncate, outer angle obtuse. *Legs* slender; posterior femora not attaining elytral apices, finely densely punctate externally, thinly clothed with short suberect brownish pubescence; posterior tibiae arcuate,

densely finely punctate, densely clothed with dark pubescence with a brilliant bluish caste, longer, denser, and erect on dorsal surface; tarsi relatively short, broad, first segment of posterior pair as long as two following together, second segment one and one-fourth times as long as third. *Abdomen* with sternites finely densely punctate except apical margins, finely pubescent; fifth sternite shallowly rounded, apex slightly emarginate at middle. Length, 22.5 mm.

Female: Integument black, elytra reddish-orange; pubescence black with brilliant bluish reflections, except that of elytra which is very short and golden; antennae eleven-segmented, reaching to apical one-third of elytra, segments three to ten slightly expanded apically, acute or spinose externally; pronotum across tubercles narrower than elytra at base; abdomen with fifth sternite broadly truncate and fringed at apex. Length, 20 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female, and six paratypes, one male and five females, from Mexcala, Guerrero, Mexico, June 3, 1946 (J. and D. Pallister) (American Museum of Natural History), and two paratypes, both female, from Alpuyecá, Morelos, Mexico, July 3, 1951 (P. D. Hurd) (California Insect Survey, University of California). These last two specimens exhibit congenital defects which have affected the apex of the right elytron, one also the posterior right tibia and tarsus, but otherwise they agree well with the examples from Mexcala.

This species may be recognized by the pronounced sexual dimorphism and dichromatism, slender form, and the brilliant bluish reflections of the black pubescence of the female and of the posterior tibiae of the male.

NEW BOOKS

The following publications have recently appeared:

- BLACKWELDER, R. E., 1957. *Checklist of the Coleopterous insects of Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America*, pt. 6, pp. vii + 927-1492. Bulletin 185, U. S. National Museum, Washington. This completes this bulletin.
- UHMANN, ERICH, 1957. *Coleopterum Catalogus, supplementa*, pars. 35, fasc. 1, *Chrysomelidae: Hispinae*, vii + 153. Junk, 's-Gravenhage. 40 guilders.
- JOLIVET, P., 1957. *Coleopterum Catalogus, supplementa*, pars. 51, fasc. 3, *Chrysomelidae: Orsodacninae*, 16 pp., Junk, 's-Gravenhage. 4.50 guilders.

R. H. ARNETT, JR.

- PANIN, S. 1957. *Fauna Republicii Populare Romine. Insecta. Vol. X, Fasc. 4. Coleoptera, Familia Scarabaeidae*. (Acad. Rep. Populare Romine.) 316 pp., 36 pls. + page of errata.

This volume completes the treatment of the Roumanian Scarabaeidae begun by Panin in Vol. 10, Fasc. 3 (Melolonthinae and Rutelinae) in 1955. The present fascicule provides keys and diagnoses for 173 species. General distribution of each species is given, and specific localities in Roumania are cited for rarer forms. There is a brief introductory portion on ecology, and the life history and other aspects of ecology are discussed under some species. The plates include photographs and figures of morphological details of adults and some larvae. The work should be valuable as a manual for those interested in the central European fauna.

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